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(4) To find at what anchorages in tropical ports vessels are liable to receive stegomyia from shore, i. e., what anchorages are safe or unsafe for vessels in the event of yellow fever prevailing in said port.

For this there should be undertaken a systematic examination of vessels for stegomyia at the tropical port and the United States port of arrival and (if a regular liner) of departure. This is best done by exposing bowls of water in various places, especially dark places, and hatching the eggs; i. e., bowls should be placed aboard at the United States port, to be renewed on arrival at the tropical port and examined there; fresh bowls to be placed aboard on arrival, to be removed either when she leaves or when she reaches her United States destination.

Adult stegomyia should also be looked for, but failure to find them is far from conclusive evidence of their absence unless they be sought for, and carefully sought for, several days at the proper time of day, late afternoon.

Obviously, a vessel which has stegomyia aboard on arrival at a tropical port need not be investigated there to see if other stegomyia go aboard her from that port. If, however, a vessel is free from stegomyia on arrival at a tropical port, the presence of such insects aboard while in port, en route, or on arrival at a United States port is evidence (proof if larvæ on arrival be excluded) that such stegomyia were received aboard in the tropical port.

It is obvious, then, that the vessels the examination of which will yield the most information are those between ports, in both of which observation can be made. It is also important that most of these vessels should come to the tropical port free from stegomyia.

For the solution of the fourth question vessels arriving free from stegomyia, lying at moorings at different places in the harbor, should be examined. Not much would be learned by examining any vessel lying at wharves like those in Habana; she would almost certainly acquire stegomyia. Similarly the examination of vessels arriving with stegomyia aboard—no matter where they lay—would give, I think, no useful data. I think that in this latter category would fall the regular liners from the Gulf and South Atlantic ports.

Statistical report of States and cities of the United States—Yearly and monthly.

CONNECTICUT—*Stamford.*—Month of April, 1903. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

ILLINOIS—*Joliet.*—Period from December 29, 1902, to March 2, 1903. Census population, 29,353. Number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from smallpox reported.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore.*—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 533,000; white, 451,000; colored, 82,000. Total number of deaths, 902; white, 670; colored, 232; including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 8, measles 14, scarlet fever 4, whooping cough 4, and 127 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester.*—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 124,331. Total number of deaths, 187, including measles 7, scarlet fever 1, and 29 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*East Liverpool.*—Month of April, 1903. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 28, including enteric fever 2, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Columbia.*—Month of April, 1903. Estimated population, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 13, including enteric fever 2, and 1 from tuberculosis.

York.—Month of April, 1903. Estimated population, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 30. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Warren.—Three months ended March 31, 1903. Census population, 8,529. Total number of deaths, 31, including diphtheria 1, and 1 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Pocahontas.*—Month of April, 1903. Estimated population, 5,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever reported.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee.*—Month of March, 1903. Estimated population, 315,000. Total number of deaths, 450, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 2, whooping cough 5, and 51 from tuberculosis.

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended May 2, 1903.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Baltimore, Md., May 2, 1903.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 2, 1903; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number of immigrants.
Apr. 26	Brandenburg	Bremen	1,739
26	Lord Roberts	Dublin	1
	Total		1,740

LOUIS T. WEIS, *Commissioner.*